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4. A single succession; one gradation in the scale of genealogical descent.
This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled.
In the fourth generation they shall come hither again. *Gen.*
A marvellous number were excited to the conquest of Palestine, which with singular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh's Essays.*
5. An age.
By some of the ancients a generation was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty-five, and twenty; but it is remarked, that the continuance of generations is so much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*
Every where throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it. *Hooker.*
GENERATIVE. *adj.* [*generatif*, French, from *genero*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of propagation.
He gave to all, that have life, a power generative, thereby to continue their species and kinds. *Raleigh's History.*
In grains and kernels the greatest part is but the nutriment of that generative particle, so disproportionate unto it. *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.
If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley's Sermons.*
GENERATOR. *n. f.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.
Imagination assimilates the idea of the generator into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
GENERIC. *adj.* [*generique*, French, from *genus*, Latin.]
GENERIC. *adj.* That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not distinguish the species.
The word consumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generic description quadrate to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the specific difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from the grape. *Watt's Logic.*
GENERICALLY. *adv.* [from *generic*.] With regard to the genus, though not the species.
These have all the essential characters of sea-shells, and shew that they are of the very same specific gravity with those to which they are so generically allied. *Woodward.*
GENEROUS. *n. f.* [*generosité*, French; *generositas*, Latin.]
The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.
Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? *Lacke on Education.*
It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this.
GENEROUS. *adj.* [*generosus*, Latin; *generoux*, French.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.
His generous spouse, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young stranger. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent.
4. Strong; vigorous.
Having in a digressive furnace drawn off the ardent spirit from some good sack, the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious. *Boyle.*
GENEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *generous*.]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimously; nobly.
When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet generously he does his arms withhold. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*
3. Liberally; munificently.
GENEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *generous*.] The quality of being generous.
Is it possible to conceive that the overflowing generosity of the Divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles?
GENESIS. *n. f.* [*γενεσις*, Greek; *genesis*, French.] Generation; the first book of *Moses*, which treats of the production of the world.
GENET. *n. f.* [French.] The word originally signified a horse-man, and perhaps a gentleman or knight. A small sized well proportioned Spanish horse.
You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courters for cousins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shak. Othello.*
It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds than Spanish *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*
He thens his statue too, where, plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him seems to fly. *Dryd. Jucen. Sat.*
GENETHLIAC. *adj.* [*γενεθλιακος*, Greek.] Pertaining to nati- vities as calculated by astronomers; shewing the configura- tions of the stars at any birth.
The night immediately before he was sighting the art of those foolish astrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemerids, that use to pry into the horoscope of natiivities. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*
GENETHLIACKS. *n. f.* [from *γενεθλιακος*.] The science of cal-

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culating natiivities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.
GENETHLIATICK. *n. f.* [*γενεθλιακος*.] He who calculates na- tiivities.
The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the constellations: the *genethliatics* conjecture by the dis- position, temper, and complexion of the person. *Drummond.*
GENEVA. *n. f.* [A corruption of *genreve*, French, a juniper- berry.]
We used to keep a distilled spirituous water of juniper in the shops; but the making of it became the business of the distiller, who sold it under the name of *geneva*. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly sold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the still, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength, and is consequently a liquor that one would wonder any people could accustom themselves to drink with pleasure. *Hill's Anat. Medica.*
GENIAL. *adj.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation.
Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with mysterious reverence I deem.
Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliss of men below and gods above! *Dryden's Fables.*
2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.
Nor th' other light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* spirits droop. *Milton's Agonists.*
3. Natural; native.
It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* in- disposition. *Ereos's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
GENIALLY. *adv.* [from *genial*.]
1. By genius; naturally.
Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions, and natu- rally as averse to others. *Glavin. Steps. c. 15.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.
GENICULATED. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed.
A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a sugar-cane. *Woodward on Fossils.*
GENICULATION. *n. f.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.
GENIO. *n. f.* [*genio*, Italian; *genius*, Latin.] A man of a par- ticular turn of mind.
Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other science. *Tatler, N^o. 53.*
GENITALS. *n. f.* [*genitalia*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.
Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Ereos.*
GENITINE. *n. f.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, French, signifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scottish dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the same with *Janeton*: otherwise supposed to be corrupted from *Janetins*.] An early apple gathered in June.
In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon, Essay 47.*
GENITIVE. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begot- ten, as, the father of *asius*, or one begetting, as son of a father.
GENIUS. *n. f.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.
There is none but he
Whose being I do fear; and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is said
Antony's was by *Cesar*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council; and the state of man,
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then. *Shak. Jul. Cesar.*
And as I awake, sweet musick breathe,
Sent by some spirit to mortals good,
Or th' unseen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*
And the same demon that should guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own,
To your glad *genius* sacrifice this day;
Let common meats respectfully give way. *Dryden.*
2. A man endowed with superior faculties.
There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addison.*
3. Mental power or faculties.
The state and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.
A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
Your majesty's sagacity, and happy *genius* for natural his- tory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*
One science only will one *genius* fit;
So vast is art, so narrow human wit. *Pope on Criticism.*
The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
5. Nature;

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5. Nature; disposition.
Studious to please the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points and tropes he flurs his crimes. *Dryd.*
Another *genius* and disposition improper for philosophical contemplations is not so much from the narrowness of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*
He tames the *genius* of the stubborn plain. *Pope.*
GENT. *adj.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite.
A word now disused.
Vespasian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewasted all: till Genuiffa gent
Persuaded him to cease. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 10.*
She that was noble, wife, as fair and gent,
Cast how the might their names lives preserve. *Fairfax.*
GENTEEL. *adj.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
He had a *genteler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. *Swift's Gay.*
Their poets have no notion of *gentel* comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Graceful in mien.
GENTEELY. *adv.* [from *gentel*.]
1. Elegantly; politely.
Those that would be *gentely* learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being atheists. *Glavin. Steps. Preface.*
After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *gentely*. *South.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.
GENTELESS. *n. f.* [from *gentel*.]
1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.
He had a *genius* full of *gentleness* and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his postures and dresses. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.
GENTIAN. *n. f.* [*gentiana*, French; *gentiana*, Latin.] Felwort or balmwort.
The leaves grow by pairs opposite to each other: the flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a cup, being cut into four, five, or more segments: it is succeeded by a membranous oval shaped fruit, ending in a sharp point, opening lengthwise into two parts, and containing many flat roundish seeds, bordered with a leamy rim. *Milner.*
The root of the *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerably firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintish and somewhat disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste. It is brought cheap from Germany. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*
If it be fistulous, and the orifice small, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wise's Surgery.*
GENTIANELLA. *n. f.* A kind of blue colour.
GENTILE. *n. f.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.
Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil, of the Jew first, and also of the *gentile*. *Rom. ii. 2.*
Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one pursuit conjoined. *Bacon.*
2. A person of rank. Obsolete.
Fine Basil desireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflow'r, trim in a pot;
That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom ye do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve. *Tupper.*
GENTILESS. *n. f.* [French.] Complaisance; civility.
She with her wedding-cloaths undressed
Her complaisance and *gentleness*. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 1.*
GENTILISM. *n. f.* [*gentilisme*, French, from *gentile*.] Hea- thenism; paganism.
If invocation of saints had been introduced in the apo- stolic times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentilism* again. *Stillington's Disc. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*
GENTILITIOUS. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.
That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.
The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*
GENTILITY. *n. f.* [*gentilité*, French, from *gentil*, French; *gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
Gavckind must needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*
4. Paganism; heathenism.
When people began to espy the fallhood of oracles, where- upon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*
GENTILE. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble.
They entering and killing all of the *gentile* and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons, *Sidney.*

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These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. *Milton on Education.*
Of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause, *Pope.*
Each parent sprung.
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.
I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*
Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shakespeare.*
As gentle, and as jocund, as to jest,
Go I to fight. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
A virtuous and a good man, reverend in conversation, and *gentle* in condition. *Mac. xv. 12.*
The gentlest heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairfax.*
Your change was wife; for, had he been deny'd,
A swift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*
He had such a gentle method of reproving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repeat them. *Atter.*
3. Soothing; pacific.
And though this sense first gentle musick found,
Her proper object is the speech of men. *Davies.*
GENTLE. *n. f.*
1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of use.
Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend.
Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? Gentles, methinks you frown. *Shak.*
2. A particular kind of worm.
He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*
To GENTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar, Obsolete.
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
GENTLEFOLK. *n. f.* [*gentle and folk*.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.
The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore always set a fresh one before them after dinner. *Swift's Direction to the Butler.*
GENTLEMAN. *n. f.* [*gentilhomme*, French; *gentiluomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of ancestry. All other deriva- tions seem to be whimsical.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.
A civil war was within the bowels of that state, between the gentlemen and the peasants. *Sidney.*
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
He hither came a private gentleman,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Orway's Orphan.*
You say a long defended race
Makes gentlemen, and that your high degree
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post.
Inquire me out some mean-born gentleman, or post.
Whom I will marry straight to Clarence' daughter. *Shak.*
3. A term of complaisance.
The same gentlemen who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked sisters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them sitting at a distance, and covered from head to foot. *Addison.*
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.
Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chan- cellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman usher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*
Let be call'd before us
That gentleman of Buckingham's in person. *Shak. H. VIII.*
5. It is used of any man however high.
The earl of Hereford was reputed then.
In England the most valiant gentleman. *Shak. Henry IV.*
The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar. *Shak.*
GENTLEMANLIKE. *adj.* [*gentleman and like*.] Becoming a GENTLEMANLIKE. *man of birth.*
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a peasant or churl; but enureth himself to his weapon, and to the gentlemanlike trade of steal- ing. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Pyramus is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely gentlemanlike man. *Shak.*
You have train'd me up like a peasant, hiding from me all gentlemanlike qualities. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
A gentleman uses the words of gallantry, and gentlemanlike very often in his petition. *Spektator, N^o. 629.*
Two clergymen stood candidates for a free-school, where a gentleman, who happened to have understanding, procured the place for him who was the better scholar and more gentle- manly person of the two. *Swift.*
GENTLENESS. *n. f.* [from *gentle*.]
1. Dignity